NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 2, 1877.-WITH SUPPLEMENT.

ACROSS THE DANUBE.

A GREAT BATTLE DEEMED IMMINENT. THE TURKS WITHDRAWING QUICKLY FROM MONTENEGRO.

In Armenia, it is conceded that the Turkish pros pects are brighter. Mu'chtar Pas' a h 11s a strong position at Zawin, on the read from Kars to Erzerum, and also retains hold of Deribala, where the road from Bayazid enters the Arexes valley. He has likewise taken steps to defend Develolmn, a position in front of Erzeroum, in case he is driven from his other strongholds. Just as Montenegro was in danger of being crushed, there comes news that Sail Pasha has fallen back to North Albania, owing, no doubt, to the invasion of Bulgaria, where his troops are urgently needed. On Saturday the Russians were still crossing the Danube at Sistova. Abdul Kerim declares that there are 60,000 of them in Bulgaria, and that a battle is imminent at Beila, on the Jantra, the southern spex of a triangle, of which Sistova and Rustchuk are the base. The town is 20 miles from Sistova, 30 from Rustchuk and 30 from Tirnova, like vise on the Jantra, and understood to be one of the objective points of the Russian army.

CROSSING THE DANUBE. UNCONFIRMED REPORT OF A BATTLE-AN ENGAGE-MENT EXPECTED AT BIELD-RUSSIANS STILL

LONDON, July 18 .- The Observer has a despatch from Constantinople, Saturday evening, which says: "A terrible battle is progressing near Sistova. Reinforcements are being hastily forwarded from Rustchuk, Shumlay, and Nikopolis The Turks are still holding their ground, and their artillery is in-

dicting great loss upon the Russians." & Reuter dispatch from Constantinople of 24 hours later date, says: "Abdul K ran, replying to a telegram sent him to-day (Suaday) by the Council of Ministers, reports that up to the present 60,000 Russians have crossed the Danube. A battle is imminent at Biela, which is expected to last several

LONDON, Monday, July 2d, 1877. A Russian official despatch dated Somnitza, June 20th, does not mention any fart or fighting. It says The bridge to Sistova is being constructed without impediment. The passage of troops by pontoon

THE TOWN OF BUSICAUK DESTROYED. COST STROPLE, July 1, 1877. The Porte has published the following official despatch: 'The Russians, defying the rights of humanity, and without any mid-tary necessity, have completely destroyed the flourishing town of Rustaink, which is now nothing but a heap of ruins. They spar d neither mosques, churches, hospitals nor public buildings. We hereby make know their act to the justice and humanity of Europe, and to the public

RUSSIANS BEATEN AT SUKUM-KALEH. CONSTANTINOPLE, July 1, 1877.

Fazli Pasha telegraphs from Sukum-Kaleh, on the Caucassian coast, that the Turks, having lauded at Tchamdjari and began to erect entrenchments were, on-June 27th, attacked by 15,000 Russians. Both sides were subsequently reinforced, the Turkish re-inforcements arriving by sea from Batoum. The Turks, with the assistance of ironends, routed the Russians with the loss of 2,000 killed and 4,000 wounded. Ninety Turks were killed and 230 wounded. A telegram from the Commander of the flect confirms the foregoing, but the proportion of losses on the two sides is evidently

THE CONQUEST OF PULGARIA. THE TURKS RECREATING-THE RUSSIANS EXTENDING

THEIR SWAY-THE CZAR CROSSES THE DANUBE-A GENERAL REVOLT TO BE STIMULATED.

La France publishes the following special telegram dated St. Petersburg, Saturday: "The Czar's proclamation is regarded here as a signal for Bulgarian insurrection through ut the Penins da."

"A dis atch from the Czar announces that the Turks are retreating, and all Bulgaria, except the the contingency of his inability to maintain the quadrilateral, may be considered in the hands of the ground there, to defend the position of Devebohun of the Uilayet of Rustchak, by official decrea,

MOVEMENTS OF THE CZAR. LONDON, July 1, 1877.

A Reuter despatch from Bucharest says: There is no further information here about the fighting opposite Simnitza; but some details have been received concerning the movements of the Czar. He witnessed the .bombardment of Nikopolis, which was reduced to ashes. After the fight at Sistova he visited the wounded at Sunnitza and decorated several who had 'especially distinguished themselves. Afterwards he crossed the Danube near Sistova and was joyfully welcomed by the Bulgarians. THE RUSSIAN PROGRESS REVIEWED.

The long-expected crisis which Europe has been waiting has virtually passed without a struggle, The Russian left is in force near Kirsova, and all their troops between Halarash and Ismail, some 30,000, have by this time passed from the northern to the southern bank of the Danube, and driven the Turks to what they call their second line of defence at Kustendji, and the Roman walls. These present no obstacle worth speaking of. It is otherwise with Kustendji itself. Here there have been some heavy guns mounted, but all told, there are not more than 10,000 men at Kustendji, including the posts and forces driven in from the banks of the Danube. The investment of Kustendji by land may be expected to follow soon from the Russian move-

The Russian center crossed at Simnitza easily and with trifling loss, according to the latest despatches, although it is noticeable that no narrative of events since Thursday morning has been permitted to come through the Russian lines. Gen. Miloutine, the Russian War Minister, sends a telegram, dated Simnitza, June 30, about the operations in Asia Minor, but vouchsafes no word concerning Russian progress at the point, which is now the focus of the world's gaze. This would naturally lead to the belief that the Russians are encountering some unexpected obstacle, and their success in establishing themselves South of the Danube is not as complete as at first represented. It is not well, however, to draw such conclusion too hastily, for the Russians heretofore have had wonderful success in silencing correspondents when any movement was in preparation or progress, only permitting it to be reported when fully effected and the results secured. So that any moment may bring here a fresh bulletin of the Czar to the Empress announcing a great victory or successful strategic movement. Assuming that the crossing near Simnitza is as successful as that on the left wing, it is probable the Russians will cross at other points, threatening thereby the Turkish Rustchuk and Varna line, east and west, by at least 180,000 men. This will force the troops to wheel round and face the Danube, so that Shamia forms their centre whilst the left rests on Osmar-Bazar and the right on Bazardjik. The advance of the Russo-Roumanian right will paralyze Widdin, and thus leave the centre of Bulgaria practically denuded of troops, in the face of another 80,000 to 100,000, which the Russians can pour across at Turnu-Magurelli,

A French military critic, writing before the events of Simnitza were known, said: "No matter how seri ous in appearance the partial attacks the Russians may direct against either flank; no matter what line of operations they may choose for their forward vement, after passing the Danube, it is certain that towards the center the main body of their army will act. The success of this manœuver would have

for immediate effect to cut the Turkish line of defense in two and place the whole of Bulgaria, up to the Balkans, at the discretion of the Russians."

INCIDENTS OF THE CONFLICT. It was persistently announced at Vienna yesterday that a battle was raging below Sistova.

The hombardment along the Danube is described as frightful. At Rustehuck the German consulate was destroyed by twenty-four shells, the French by three, and the Austrian consulate was riddled. The military hospital in the Jews' quarter received seventy-two shells. They fall everywhere, and no spot could be considered safe. Up to Wednesday the Turks had thrown 2,000 to 3,000 shells into Giurgevo. However, though the streets here and there are plowed up and houses bored through, not more than one house in twenty or thirts is seriously injured. As Oltenitza Gen, Ehrenworth of the Eleventh Infantry Division, was shot through the shoulder by a Turkish sharp-shooter from the other side of the Danube. On Wednesday in O! tenitza the Kassians succeeded in unmasking the Turkish batterries by launching a fleet of eight boats loaded with dummy soldiers. When the fleet reached mid-scream it drew fire from a thousand rifles and many cannon upon itself and the Russian

A municipal council has been installed at Matchin, omposed of four Bulgarians and three Roumanians, selected from the residents of Matchin. Citizen were also appointed to administer justice and superintend the organization of a provisional police. THE TUEKISH TROOPS DISHEARTENED.

The case with which the Russians crossed the Danube, and the feeble resistance of the furks, as far as vet known, attracted anneh attention here. Suspicions and sugge tions of treachery are rife. Russophile writers, however, find the explanation in their conviction that the Turkish army itself has little heart in the struggle, and that the unpaid legions, and their equally unpaid officers, are not strongly averse to a change in their condition, knowing it can not be worse. Should they be shut up in their intrenchments they may resist with characteristic obstinacy, but there seems an utter absence of that acting which is always the result of heartiness in a struggle and it would not be astonishing to se the whole Turkish force strangely collapse. This view is, however not in accordance with the accounts of the Turkish Danubian army, given by correspondents within its lines. The truth probably is, that the Russians ascertained where the Turkish line was weakest through spies and deserters and took an intelligent advantage of such information. Of course it is impossible that the Turks have an army within striking distance of every point available for crossing on a line of nearly 300 miles.

THE DEFENCE OF ARMENIA. BRIGHTER PRO PICES FOR THE TURK -- A STRONG POSITION HELD AT ZEWIN-TURKISH GAINS AT

LONDON, July 1, 1877. As regards the general position of the Turks in Asia Mmor there can be little doubt that it has improved. The slowness of the Russian advance has not only created confidence, but given time for making preparations, in consequence of which it has been resolved to defend the junction of roads from Kars and Bayazid in the Araxes Valley. For this purpose the transverse ridge west of Zewin, which is crossed by both roads from Kars over the Sugbania, has been occupied by the Turkish main force and strengthened by entrenchments, while at Delibaba, where roads from Bayazid come down into the Araxes Valley, the Turkish right wing has taken position to prevent the Russians from debouching out of the pass. The two positions are near enough to support each other in case of need, while there is a small Jeserve at Kuprikö), which may be used to assist either colu or eventually serve as a rallying point should the Russian centre succed in an attempt to storm the northern end of the Sughanlu defile and gain a footing on the plateau of Olte and Bardez; or should it prove true, as reported, that a strong Russian force has succeeded in reaching Khorasan, Mukhtar Pasha will probably concentrate his forces between Kuprikoi and Kassankaleh. Preparations are making in exsetch will be appointed Prefect | in front of Erzerum, which is likewise strengthened

It seems evident from a comparison of Russian and Turkish official dispatches and reports of correspondents, that the Turks had decidedly the best of the recent fighting both at Delibaba and Zewin. At the latter place the brunt of defence fell on the command of Chefket Pasha, notorious for participation in the Bulgarian massacres, and report says that he greatly distinguished himself and contributed largely to the Turkish success by personal prewess.

The repulse at Zewin is admitted in a Russian official dispatch, which says: "After the Eussians were driven from the foremost positions near Zewin on the 20th inst., they retired to their previous, lines to escape the Turkish fire. The Russian troop fought with great heroism and suffered considerable losses, because the enemy were numerically superior. Six officers were killed and twenty-four wounded. Eight hundred and fifty privates were disabled.

Dervish Pasha telegraphs from Batum to Constantinople under date of Jane 29th as follows After the recent engagement the Russians removed their guns from Sampe Heights and withdrew their left wing to Kossonbon. To-day a detached column of the Turkish right wing attacked the Russians and drove them back to their old entrenchments at Djehauguir." When Dervish Pasha telegraphed fighting still continued, but Sampe and Kessoubou Heights were both in his hands.

ENGLAND ALARMED.

RUSSIA REGARDED WITH RENEWED DISTRUST-CALLS FOR INTERVENTION.

LONDON, July 1, 1877. The effect in England of the Russian success has been to renew the discussion about British interests. Anti-Russian newspapers, like The Daily Telegraph and Morning Post, are greatly excited. They call for instant preparation to protect the interests and honor of th country, which lie under a most direct and and deadly menace. They find the Czar's proclamation a revolutionary manifesto, indicating a determination to annex Bulgaria. They add this to the reputed intention of Russia to claim Armenia and the Turkish ironelad fleet as indemnity, and enforce the free passage of the Dardanelles, and declare such changes would rob England of every real rampart for her Eastern Empire. But it is noticeable that papers of quite a different class are beginning to exhibit aneasiness.

The Economist calls attention to the probability that if the Dardanelles are to be kept closed against the Russians by force England must do it alone, because the other Powers are not sufficiently interested in that result to justify anticipation of their cooperation.

The Observer to-day declares the time has arrived when the Government should know itself and be prepared to enforce its views when necessity de-

Anti-Turkish papers are very guarded in their comments and devote attention chiefly to discussing Russia's position and attacking the Ministry for not taking the opportunity to make further declarations of policy. The Daily News yesterday declared it was the common report that the demand for an extraordinary credit, of which so much lately is heard, has not been abandoned, but will be brought forward later on, and perhaps in some modified form. If the Ministry could get over some internal obstacles to perfect unanimity, the demand would be made at

The Daily News believes if the position of England remains unchanged until prorogration, and the min-

isters and parliament are scattered in the country, Lord Beaconsfield, and those of his colleagues who think with him, may commit the country to a policy weich would never have been accepted if there had been free and timely communication between the Government and the House of Commons.

The Saturday Review sums up the political situation so far as concerns European Turkey thus: "At the end of a costly campaign, though it may, perhaps, have been victorious, Russia will depend on the permission of Austria to effect a permanent conquest in

THE MONTENEGRIN WAR. SAIB PASHA RETURNING TO ALBANIA-THE HEROIC MOUNTAINEERS SAFE FROM DESTRUCTION.

Paris, July 1, 1877. Saib Pasha's army has fallen back to North Albania. Montenegro is out of danger. THE RECENT SITUATION.

LONDON, July 1, 1877. Reports from Montenegro are conflicting, but the best information leads to the belief that the success of Sulieman and Saib Pashas has been complete. The Turks place their entire losses at 2,000 killed and wounded, which probably is an under estimate, but hardly far out of the way as the Montenegrius claim of over 10,000 Turks killed. The fighting forces of the Montenegrins are now chiefly wedged in between the Valley of the Zeta and the Austrian frontier, whilst Sulieman and Saib Pashas are awaiting the advance of Mehemet Ali along the Moratsha to clear the eastern portion of the country and intercept flight either across the Valley of the Zeta to the Prince's headquarters, or down the Moratsha into the Kutschi Mountains.

A telegram via Ragusa from Sclavonic sources claim the defeat of Mehemet Ah with great slaughter; but it is unconfirmed and probably untrue. It must be remembered that the Turkish forces now in Montenegro or an the confines number some 60,000 men, nearly half the total population of the principality.

WAR SCENES AND TOPICS.

ON TO THE BALKAN. Military writers have described Bulgaria as vast fortress, the Danube being the wet ditch, the gentle slote from the halkan to the river being the glacis nd the mountain range the rampart. The Russians have crossed the ditch and the glacis now lies in front of them. Midway between the ditch and the rampart is a line of fine strong olds, which serve the double purpose of advanced posts of the mountain barrier and points a appui of the fortresses on the Danube. Varnalies directly outh of Cereavoda; Shumla, the center of this second line of defense, is south of Silistria; Osman Bagar and Pravadi are wretched villages west and east of Shumfa; and, finally, Tirrova, at the left of the live, is midway etween the Balkan and sistova, where the Russians have sed the Danube. The roads from Rustchuk and Sis eva meet a few miles north of Tirneva. This is the cient capital of Balgaria. It lies in a mountain basin thousand feet in depth, hollowed out by the river antia, and is surrounded by a forest of lander, chesant nd fruit trees. A tongue of land nearly cuts the basin u half, and on each side, us well as on the plateau, the ncient easile, built on an elevated rock and connected | y a bridge with the town. The Turks have a ways nted Tirnova, and the town is now in ruins. Its position is naturally a very strong one, but the artificial defenses are insignificant. There are three roads leading acros the mountains from Tirnova. Two of these are barely nore than bridle paths. The other is by the lofty pass of Gabrova to Kesaulik, and leads over a Roman causeway. fit for artillery, until the crest is reached. The mountains This is one of the three defiles in the Balkan which mili tary critics regord as practical for an advancing army.

THE BUSSIAN ARMY CORPS. The strength of the Russian army has been systematically exaggerated. Yesterday's dispatches stated that the Fourth Corps was entering Romannia by way of Bolgrad. This corps has evidently been covering Odessa and the Crimea, and has been relieved by the new levies. There are now nine corps on the Danube in eadiness for the invesion of the Debrudja and Bulgaria, and their effective strength is about 325,000 men. On the extreme right is the Ninth Corps, with headquarters at slatina, resting on the river Sellyl at Kudova, and supporting the Roumanian troops at Kalafat and Turau-severem. The Tenth and Twelfth corps are concentrated between the River Aluta and Simultza, and a por tion of the force has crossed the Danube. The Eightl. Corps occupies the nights near Sistova. Two divisions of court Corns are at Oltentiza and Kalarash, and the other division was probably the one that crossed the Danube at Hirsova. The Thirteenth and Fourteenth Corps are in the Dobrudia, and the Seventh forms the ex-

treme right, with the Fourth in reserve. THE RUSSIAN COMMANDERS. The commanders of the Russian corps on the Danube are veterans in the service. Mr. MacGahan says that Lieut.-Gen. Ganetsky, commanding the Seventh Corps, had a regiment in the siege of Kars, whose defence was so valiantly conducted by Gen. Feuwick Williams, Lieut.-Gen. Prince Worouzoff, Tenth Corps, was wounded in the defence of Sevastopol-Lieut Gen. Radetsky, Eighth Corps, has seen long and hard service in the Caucasus; and the ame is true of Licut.-Gen. Prince Schakoskoy, Eleventh Corps. Lieut.-Gen. Krudener, Ninth Corps, has seen no war service. Lieut.-Gen. Vannolsky, Twelith Cetps served in 1854 on the Danube. Lieut.-Gen. Habu, This teenth Corps, commanded a regiment in Sevastapol dur ing the great siege. Lieut.-Gen. Zimmerman, Fenr-

outh Corps, ac ed as aide to the chief of the staff of of Sevastapol in the same eventful period, and afterward saw long service in the Caucasus Lieut.-Gen. Zotoff, commanding Fourth Corps, has also been long in

TURKEY IN WAR TIME.

DISCONTENT AT THE CAPITAL-VALUABLE HORSES SEIZED BY THE GOVERNMENT - A GENERAL REQUISITION EXPECTED—INCOMPETENCY IN THE ARMY-FOREIGNEES PROSCRIBED.

[FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] CONSTANTINOPLE, June 8.—The Assembly has given the Ministry some pretty plan talking on the ubject of patriotic self-denial lately, and immediately after the Softa demonstration the Ministry concluded to make a stroke for popular favor by enforcing the promised requisition on the rich for horses. Eight hundred and fifty carriage and saddle horses have been taken from the stables of the officials and the wealthy men of the city for the use of the artillery and cavalry. A long procession of these horses has passed my office every day for a week. Some of them are worth over \$1,000 each, and it seems too bad to have them go into the artillery. It is Turkish economy. No official could be trusted to sell the expensive horses and use all the proceeds for less ornamental beasts for the service. Hence these identical horses have to go to the wars. This seizing of fine horses is only the prelude to a seizure of poor men's horses. First let the rich give a little and then the poor can be squeezed again with a clear conscience.

The situation is very black for the Turks. The death of Ali Pasha in 1869 was the signal for a new policy in Turkey, which is known as the "Russian policy," which is really the foundation of present collapse. Gen. Ignatieff was the sturdy defender and possibly originator of this policy. Its key-note was "Turkey for the Turks." Gen. Ignatieff used to go to the Palace with all the cringing servility of demeanor which Turkish Pashas put on in the presence of the Sultan, He found the Sultan by no means proof against such subtle flattery. When questions of general interest came up in which the views of the Porte differed from those of the European powers, Gen. Ignatieff often sided with the Perte, on the ground that it ought not to permit European dictation. The wave of religious fervor which swept over all Mohammedan countries three or four years ago, beginning with India, worked exactly into Gen. Ignatieff's hands, and he was giad to see his Turkish friends so manly and so independent. The result of it all was

See Fifth Page.

WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT AT HOME. HIS GRATIFICATION AT NEW ENGLAND'S HOSPITAL-ITY-HE GUES OUT TO A COUNTRY HOUSE NEAR WASHINGTON - SHORT WORK WITH OFFICE-

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, July 1.-The President returned on Saturday, and spent to-day in resting from the fatigue of his journey. He is greatly delighted with his trip, and expresses much gratification at the cordial demonstrations that greeted him everywhere he went. It was a surprise to him, for he anticipated no such spontaneous and enthusiastic manifestations of kindly feeling. Indeed, he seems to have supposed that his journey would be a rather quiet affair, and the crowds, parades and public rejoicings that, attended his progress through New England have evidently made a strong impression upon him. The President and his family have gone out to the

Soldiers' Home, and will spend the heated term there. They occupy one of the handsome cottages originally built for the officers of the institution. The house is large, airy and well shaded, and is known as the President's house, from the fact that it was in former times frequently used as a summer home for the President. The last occupant was Mr. Lincoln, who spent two or three months of every summer there, riding in to the city every morning on horseback or in a carriage to attend to his duties and returning in the evening. Andrew Johnson preferred the White House, and lived there the year round. General Grant departed from the custom that kept his predecessors all the time in Washington, and made a sort of summer capital of Long Branch. The Soldiers' Home is the most beautiful spot in this vicinity and is only about three miles distant from the White House. It is several hund-dred feet above the general level of the city, and from the grounds there is a beautiful view of Washingten, the Petomac and the Virginia hills. President Hayes will drive in every day and pass the business hours at the White House.

To-morrow the President will take up the accumulated work of the Executive Office, and the army of ffice-seekers, including numerous detachments who ave patiently waited his return, and fresh arrivals who timed their visit to catch him as soon as he came back, will make a vigorous attack. It is not probable, however, that any important appointments will be decided upon until the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday. The President is reported to be tired of giving up the best of his time to hearing the importunities of place-bunters and their friends, and to be determined to come offices, the status of which is unsettled as long as the question is left open as to whether any change is to be made in such offices, and if so, who is to be appointed. The President is subjected to constant annovance from the arguments and appeals of candidates and delegations of their friends. When a conclusion is arrived at, after a long period of suspense and agitation, there are usually ten times as many sore heads as there would have been if a decision had been promptly made.

A MARYLAND BLUE LAW. A FORGOTTEN ACT OF 1723 WHICH IS NOW MAKING

A SENSATION IN WASHINGTON. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, July 1 .- In the absence of Attorney-General Devens, Solicitor-General Phillips has given an opinion, in the capacity of Acting Attorney-General, which is making something of a ensation here. The Sunday Herald made the lowest bid for printing the tax list, Mr. Phillips' opinion is to the effect that an old Maryland law of 1723 is still in force, and prohibits bodily labor in the District of Columbia on Sunday. He therefore holds that a Sunday newspaper is an illegal publication, and that as printing a tax list is in effect a service on delingment tax pavers, such a list cannot lawfully be published in a Sunday paper. The contract was therefore given out to the next lowest bidder. The paper thus ruled out prints the obsolete statute in full for the general amusement and edification of the town. It is as stringent as the old Connecticut blue laws, and probably has not been enforced for over a century. The first and second sections are as follows: An act to punish biasphemers, swearers, drunkards and Sabbath-treakers, and for rene dime the laws here.

An act to punish biasphemers, swoarces, drunkards and Sabhath-treakers, and for repealing the laws heretofore made for the punishment of such offenders:

Be it enacted by the Rigot Homorable the Lerd Proprietor, by and with the advice and consent of his Lordship's Governor and the upper and lower Houses of Assembly, and the authority of the same, that if any person shall hereafter, within this province, withingly, malicensity and advisedity by writing or speaking blaspheme or curse God, or deay our Savior Jesus Christ
to be the sen of God, or small deny the Hely
Trinity, the Father, son and Holy Guost, or the
Godhead of any of the three persons, or
the unity of the godhead, or small uter any profune
words concernar toe Holy Tranty or any persons thereor, and small be thereof convict by verdict or confession,
shall for the first offense, be bored through the teneue,
and fined twenty pounds scribed on the offense
tr's body, goods and chatters, lands or tenements, and, he case the said fine cannot be levied,
the offender to suffer six months impresonment without
bod or mainprise; and that for the second offense, the
offender to suffer six months impresonment without
bod or mainprise; and that for the second offense, the
offender to suffer six months impresonment without
to do mainprise; and that for the second offense, the
offender to suffer six months impresonment without
to be appelled and levied as aforesaid, shall be
stegmalized by burning in the fewhead with the letter
"Bi," and fined torty pounds sterling to the Lord Proprofictor, to be appelled and levied as aforesaid. And in

victed, as aforesaid, shall siller death whose of cierg.'

Scond.—And be it further enacted, that every person that small hereafter profunciy swear or curse in the presence of any magistrate, minister, the commissary general, secretary, sheriff, coroner, provincial or county clerk, vestryman, chunchwarden, or constable, or be convicted thereof octors any magistrate by the oath of one lawful witness, or confession of the party, shall, for the first oath or curse, be fined two sinilings and sixpence, current maney, and or every oath or curse after the first, five shillings, like money to be applied to the uses after said.

The sections relied upon by Acting Attorney-Gen-

The sections relied upon by Acting Attorney-General as prohibiting the publication of the tax list in

the Sunday papers is the following:

And be it enacted, that no person whatsoever shall work, or do any labor on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, and that no person naving entidren, servants, or slaves, shall command, or willingly or unwillingly suffer any of them to do any manner of work or labor on the Lord's Day (works of necessity and charrily always excepted); nor shall suffer or permit any candren, servants, or staves to profane the Lord's day by gunning, fishing, fowling, hunting, or uninwful pastimes or recreations; and that every person transgressing this act and being thereof convicted by the oath of one sufficient withese, or confession of the party before a simple magistrace, shall forfen two hundred pounds of tobacco, to be levied and applied as aforesaid. the Sunday papers is the following:

The act imposes a special duty and penalty upon elergymen, and provides that it "shall be read four times a year, viz., on some Sunday in March, in June, in September, and in December, by every minister within this province, in their respective parish churches, between divine service and sermon, on pain of forfeiting 1,000 pounds of tobacco for every omission, one-half to the lord proprietor for the use aforesaid, and the other half to him that will sue for the same, to be recovered by action of debt, bill, plaint' or information, wherein no essoin, protection. or wager of law be allowed."

POLITICAL GOSSIP. MR. ROBESON OPPOSING THE NATIONAL POLICY-

WILL A CONFEDERATE BE PRESIDENT IN 1881. INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBENE, Washington, July 1 .- Mr. Robeson, ex-Secretary of the Navy, is, according to Washington gossip, one

of the bitterest of the opponents of the present Administration. He is said to be outspoken in his denunciations of the President, declaring that, had he known the kind of Secretary of the Navy that would succeed him, Mr. Hayes never would have been President. Mr. Robeson seems to be of the opinion that Donald Cameron and himself prevailed upon Gen. Grant to use troops in Florida, South Carolina, and Louisiana, which resulted in bringing about the detent of Mr. Tilden.

Gen. Sherman is reported to have made an interest-

ing political prediction before starting on his west ern trip. He is said to have remarked that it was

necessary after the rebellion that the greatest soldier of the war should become President; it was TORNADO IN PENNSYLVANIA-HOUSES DEMOLISHED in accordance with the philosophy of history that a person chiefly known as a civilian who, however, had an honorable position in the Union army should be the next Prosident; and the President who takes his seat in 1881 will be a man who fought upon the Confederate side, who was young enough to see that

SOUTHERN LACK OF RESPECT FOR LAW. Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, is endeavouring to pesuade the Administration not to prose-cute those constituents of his who have recently been arrested for illiest distilling and for evading the tax on to bacco. The Senator seems to share the opinion which prevails far too extensively in the South for the good of the Treasury, that violating the revenue laws is no crime,

THE WRECKS OF THE YEAR.

he was in error and has acknowledged it.

A HUNDRED AND TWENTY SHIPS DEIVEN ASHORE-OF 1,253 PROPLE ON BOARD, 39 NLY LOST. FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, July 1. - The statistics of

but only a trivial offence, which a generous Government ought to promptly parton on the promise of the offend-ers that they will not do so any more.

wrecks which have occurred within the range of the Life-saving Service during the past fiscal year have just been made up at the Treasury Department, from which it appears that the total number of vessels driven ashore by stress of weather during the year is 120, and that they had on heard 1,253 persons. Of this number of lives there were 1,214 saved and 39 lost; the number lost being about 3 per cent. of those imperilled. The estimated value of the vessels wrecked is \$1,746,464. and of their cargoes \$1,348,876, making a total property valuation of \$3,095,331. The total amount of property saved, so far as reported, is \$1.554,505, and of that totally lost \$1,053,826, leaving \$487,000 not yet ascertained whether saved or lost. Upon 50 of the occasions of disaster, the Life-saving Service apparatus was successfully used and 838 persons were rescued through its instrum nullity together, in addition to which assistance was rendered in nearly every instance in saving property by the crews of the Life-saving Stations The thirty-nine p tsous who were lost, p rished under the following circumstances; Twenty-eight went down with the ili-fated ship "Circassian," which went to pieces near Bridgehampton, Long Island, on the night of the 29th December, 1876, and destroyed the party of Shionecock Indians who were endeavoring to save her. Seven lives were lost at the wreck of the Schooner Margaret and Lucy, which went ashere near Tom's River, N. J., on the 2d of March, 1877. Three lives were lost upon the occasion of the stranding of the Steamer L'Amerique near Long Branen, N. J., on the 7th of January, 1877. The remaining victim was one of a crew of loar p. r.ons of the Schoon T Massachusetts, which went ashore on Peaked Hill B r, Cape Cod, on the morning of the 2d of January, 1877-Notwithstanding the high state of efficiency in which the Life-saving Service is shown to be by the foregoing record, great efforts are being constantly made to it to still greater perfection. Recently Mr. Kimbail, who has charge of the service, with tapt Merriman, the inspector, have been devoting much attention to the subject of extending the range of the shot line, and after a series of experiments at Cold Spring, N. Y., with a new on and prejectile invented by Robert P. Parrott (the v teran inventor of the Parrott gun), the gratitying te sults are that with a gun which with its carriage weighs less by 20 ibs. than the mortar now used at the stationand some modification in the line, which is so coiled up or braided as to be very clastic, an additional range of more than 100 yards has been attained for the shot line this is considered the most important improvement in the s-rvice a nee its re-organization and the introduction of the patrol system. The Department has ordered 24 of the new guns, which will be supplied to those stations at points on the coast where a long range is required.

Additional signals are being prepared to be theo porated into the National Code for use of vessels and Life Saving stations, which will greatly facilitate commonication between the vessel and the store. The present high state of efficiency in this important service is due in a great measure to the carnes efforts of Mr. Kunball-to make it what it is, the first in point of effective service and disciplite in the world.

THE SPECIAL AGENCY DISTRICTS. Washington, July 1 .- The Secretary of the

Treasury has rearranged the Special Agency Districts as

Treasury it is rearranged the Special Agency Districts as follows:

The First District shall embrace the Customs Collection Districts in the States of Marke, New Hameshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and the Districts of Stemington and New London, Conn., with a saction at Roston, Mass. The Second District—The Instons Collection Districts of Fail, field, Middletown, and New Haven, Conn.; the District of Fail, field, Middletown, and New Haven, Conn.; the District of Sag Harder, N. Y.; the District of the City of New York, and the Districts of Pertia Amboy and Newa k, N. J., with the stations at New York effy.

The Third District.—The Customs Collection District of Vermont and the Districts of Champlain, Oswegateine, Cape Vincent and Oswego, N. Y., with the station at Ogdensburg, N. Y.

The Fourth District.—The Customs Collection Districts of Great Eag Harder, Little Egg. Harlow, Bridgeton, Burlington, N. J., the District of Philadelphia and the Data let of Del. ware, with the stations Collection Districts in the States of Maryland and Virsiana and the District in the States of Maryland and Virsiana and the Districts in the States of North Carolina, Scalin Carolina, Georgia and Florida, except the Districts of Pensacola, and Apalachicola, with the station at Enacted to, C.

The Secenth District.—The Customs Collection Districts in the States of A anoma, Mississippl, Louisiana, and the District so of Pensacola and Apalachicola, with the station at Charleston, S. C.

The Secenth District.—The Customs Collection districts in the States of A anoma, Mississippl, Louisiana, and the District so of Pensacola and Apalachicola, Fla., with the Station at District.—The Customs Collection districts in the station at New O learn, La.

The Eighth District.—The Customs Collection districts in the station at Genese, New York; with the station at District, Mich.

The Health District.—The Customs Collection districts in the station of Texas and Territory of New Mexico, with the station at District.—The Customs Collection districts

extinguished, and the damage to the sotel will notes

at Chicago, Lis.

The Eleventh District.—The several ports of delivery upon the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio rivers, with the station at Cincinati, O. 10.

The Twelfth District.—The Customs Collection districts in the States of California and Oregon, and the Territory of Washington and Alaska, with the station at San Fran-

co, Cal. The specific duties of special acents are examinations of the books, papers, and accounts of collectors and other

officers of the customs revenue, the investigations of trauds or attempted frauds upon the Government or mis conduct on the part of a customs officer, and to make searches and seizures of persons and property in the prevention and detection of frauds upon the revenue.

WASHINGTON NOTES. The total popular subscription to the four

per cent. loan to date is \$7,165,450. The total amount of silver coin issued to date is

\$13.121,587, of which \$11,981,526 was issued on account of currency obligations, and \$21,140,061 in the re-demption of fractional currency. The reduction of rent for the next fiscal year

on buildings rented for the Treasury Department, is \$55. 736, which is over 30 per cent less than the amount paid during the last fiscal year. The Gov.-General of the Philippine Islands

in a decree dated April 14th, 1877, declares that all the ports of the Archipelago of Sooloo are open to free com merce, and commerce shall be respected according to the John R. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has ad-

dressed a letter to Secretary Schurtz, requesting that he may be allowed to attend the sittings of the Secret Com mission which is investigating his bereau, and be given an opportunity to see the testimony already taken, and to cross-examine witnesses. The Secretary informed him yesterday that if anything should occur which re-flected in any way upon him personally, or upon his ad-ministration of the office he should be informed and have all the opportunity desired.

Thomas D. Bond, Superintendent of the Interior Department, was removed yesterday. The office will not be filled, but the duties will bereafter be performed by the Chief Clerk. Kenneth Raynor took the oath of office as Solicitor of the Treasurer yesterday. Gen. Potter will relieve Gen. Pitcher as Governor of the Soldier's Home on the 1st of July. The President has appointed Cark Wasgoner Collector of Internal Revenue for the 10th District of Onio. He has also signed the commission of Daniel G. Foot to be Collector of Customs for the District of Oswego, New York.

It appears from a statement made by the Bureau of Statistics that during 18 months, ending with March last, the total receipts of fresh beef from the United States to Great Brit in amounted to 34,278,810 pounds, the money value of which was \$3,026,483. Of this amount 29,601,250 pounds went from New-York, and 4,677,560 from Philadelphia. The exportation has been gradually increasing, 36,000 pounds only having been sent in October, 1875, and 6,707,855 in March last.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DAMAGE FROM STORMS.

WIND, RAIN, HAIL AND LIGHTNING.

-ONE PRESON KILLED AND OTHERS INJURED.

COATESVILLE, PA., July 1 .- A severe wind storm passed over this section of the country between three and four p. m., to-day. At Ereildoun, a small town about three miles south of Contesville, the damage was very heavy. Twenty families were made houseless in a few minutes, their dwellings being razed to the ground. The fine new seminary be longing to Richard Darlington, was also destroyed, and nothing remains except the bare walls. A woman named Hopkins, was instantly killed, and five persons were injured, two of them, it is believed, fatally. A meeting is already being arranged in this town to extend aid to the suffers, and this evening, prayers are being offered in the churches in their behalf.

DESTRUCTION FROM LIGHTNING. AN OIL FIRE-A HOTEL, A CHURCH AND A DWELL-

ING STRUCK.

PITTSBURG, PA., July 1 .- During the prevalence of a heavy storm early this morning, lightning struck the acitator and cooper shops of the Liberty Oil Works, in Laurenceville, and set them on fire. The cooperage machinery and about 2,000 empty barrels were consumed. The fire communicated with the oil in two large iron ranks close to the cooper shop, and they, with their contents, about 3,000 barrels of crude ois, were totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at about \$30,000, and is fully lusared, principally in foreign compounds. The works are owned by J. A. M. Kee. & Soils, who were only carrying a small stock. The fire in the two tasks burned fire by all day long, and the scene was visited by thousands of people.

HAIL STORM IN CONNECTICUT. HEAVY DAMAGE AT WATERBURY-CROPS DESTROYED AND GLASS SHATTERED.

WATERBURY, Conn., July 1, 1877.-The most severe hailstorm that ever occured in this vicinity struck Waterbury at 7 p. m. to-day and did great damage. The garden crops are almost ruined; green-houses and conservatories then suffered severely, hardly a pane of glass escaping. There is not a whole skylight in the city. The hadstones were as large as butternuts, the ground was white with them, and was strewed with leaves and twices. The rain-fall was heavy, and the streets and reads were badly washed. The glass in nearly every street lamp was shivered. The streets are filled with people viewing the devastation. It has not yet been learned how extensive the storm was, but nothing like it was ever seen

TORNADO IN OHIO AND INDIANA. CINCINNATI, July 1 .- Another terrific hurri-

ane swept through central Oido last night, doing considrable damage to crops, fences, and out-buildings, and in some instances causing more serious losses. Near Richmond, Ind., a large tree was blown upon a bridge walle two men were crossing in a burgy. Charles Brown was struck by a limb and instantly killed, and W. J. Hartt was dangerously injured. A number of dwellings in the course of the storm were damaged, but no other cosmilles are reported. Epitagheld, Monai Vernon, Zamaxille, Canaliover and other smaller towns suffered considerably from the violence of the wind.

HEAVY RAINFALL IN MAINE.

BIDDEFORD, Me., July 1 .- There were heavy thunder snowers have to-may, eight theres of rate falling in three hours. Many of the streets are the passible and are damaged to the extent of over \$2,000.

THE STORM IN THE BURNED CITY.

St. John, N. B., July 1 .- The rain fell heavily resterda, and to-day and the people in the tests were to nebed. Many sought sherter in sheds. Three women and one man were conveyed to the hospital. The Roy. Mr Truesdale, of Chicago, to-lay delivered an elaquent address on the fires at Chicago and St. John. His timely suggestions are being acted upon.

STORMS IN CENTRAL NEW YORK.

UTICA, N. Y. July 1 .- At intervals since Saturday night we have had the heaviest tail of rain which has occurred here for years. The canal has overflowed all along the line. Lightning struck william F. Owens' dry goods store and the Western Union Telegraph Office, at two o'clock tols morning. The stock, valued at \$9,500, is almost a total loss. It is insured for \$3,000. The Mohawk River overflowed the flats more rapidly than ever before, and heavy damage to crops is aniscipated.

DAMAGE ELSEWHERE, CHESTER, Pa., July 1 .- Lightning struck the max and set it on fire. Seven liam Appleby, is seriously injured. The fire was quickly

eed \$1,000, which is covered by insurance. LACONIA, N. H., July 1 .- Lightning struck the Roman Catholic Church here to-day, ourning it to the round. Loss \$6,000; fully incured.

BIDDEFORD, Me., July 1 .- A house belonging to a Mr. Town-end at Kennebunkport, was struck by lightning, and two ladies were severely injured.

A MURDER ON THE OCEAN.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1 .- The schooner A. Spain, and one of her scamen, Stephen Burrell, colored, der on the high seas of J. B. Jones, the first mate. It is stated that early on the morning of June 23 he prisoner and deceased quarreled, and the latter threatened the former with a signeshot. They were separated, but shortly afterwards blows were struck, and Burrell plunged a sheathe knife into Jones' hears. The victim was a resident of New-York. Burrell, together with the second mate, stevard, and three scamen, are now locked up, and will have a hearing before the United States Commissioner to-morrow.

SUSPENSION OF A PHILADELPHIA BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1 .- The Twenty-second Ward Bank, a State institution, closed its doors yesterday, and will proceed to make a final settlement with its depositors and stockholders. The depositors will be paid in full, and the stockholders will receive about eighty per cent, of their stock. The latter have already received four dividends or three per cent each since the organi-zation of the bank in 1871. The cause of the failure to make the institution a success was inability to cope with the National cause.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT. WHITEHALL, N. Y., July 1 .- The Montreal

whether than bound North yesterday morning was wrecked near the Patterson Station, on the Lake Champian division of the Delaware and Hudson tanal Company's Railroad, by a sliding embankment. The engineer, Leimot was killed and the freman was furt. It is reported that the passengers are all safe. The wreck was despred away on Saturday noon, and trains have been running regularly since.

TELEGRAPH NOTES

BATH, Me., July 1.—The ship Challenger, 1,456 one button, was launched here yesterday.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 1.—The Stock Beards digourned vesterday until July 3 in honor of the Fourth. Boston, Mass., July 1.—The contract for State rinting has been awarded to Messrs. Rand, Avery & Co., for m the lat of July

Nashville, Tenn., July 1.—James Anderson, paper of theres, was taken out of jail at Kerkimer, ky, Friday night by a mob, and shot to death. Lowert, Mass., July 1.—In a fight on Prescott

Long Brancu, N. J., July 1.—Mr. J. H. Bock-man of New York, a garst at Hammond's Hotel, was robbed last evening of diamonds and jeweiry valued at \$1,500. No cine has been obtained to the tateves.

Washington, July 1.—Senor Mantilla, the Spanish Minister, assured Mr. Evarts, as soon as the news of the seizure of the schooner Eilen Rispah was reported, that Spain would make ample reparation. The correspondence on the subject since has been courteous

CLEVELAND, O., July 1.—About 1:10 a. m., yester-tay morning during a light thunder storm, Frank Hawn, ac-tormated by William K-liy, a boy, dreve a team of horses meder a large tree near Youngstown, O., for sholter. The ree was strock by lightning, killing Hawn, Keily, and the cam of horses